

Any Man or Woman Who desires a Situation can put in

20 Word Advt. for 10 Cents.

LAST EDITION
SIGNAL SYSTEM
IS DEMANDED.

It Should Be Combined with
a Complete Patrol Wagon
Service.

NEW YORK BEHIND THE AGE.

A Necessity for the More Perfect
Protection of Life and
Property.

CIVILIZATION REQUIRES IT.

Why Has the Sum of \$100,000
for the Purpose Laid
Idle for Six Years?

Nearly six years have elapsed since the Board of Police Commissioners came to the conclusion that in order to keep up with the progress of other cities New York should have a new and perfect police signal system as well as complete patrol wagon service. The Board came to the conclusion mainly for the reason that the public demanded a radical change. It was admitted then that we were away behind the age here and that in many respects the service in this country villages was as good if not better.

The suggestion was hailed with pleasure. Everybody hopefully looked forward to the change. Every one saw the absolute need of it then, yet in spite of that fact, absolutely nothing has been accomplished since. The same eighteenth century system, if it might be so termed, is still in existence, and the city is just six years more behind the position it occupied then.

Every city of any magnitude in the United States is ahead of New York in this respect. Even across the river, in Brooklyn, they have a system in use far superior to that here. With St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and other places there is really no comparison to be made.

If there was a crying demand for a better system six years ago, what must the condition be at the present time? With an ever increasing population, with the building up of the outlying sections and the need of additional police protection, we have, so far as a patrol wagon service or signal system is concerned, not a day passes but evidence of a positive need of a change is apparent. As matters stand at present an explosion, fire, accident, murder or riot might take place at any one of the thousand and odd places within the city limits, and there is actually no means whereby a citizen could send the intelligence to the nearest police station. This police station might be a dozen blocks away. It might even be more. Before any one could get to the station a dozen murders might be committed and the murderers make their escape.

The best that could possibly be done under the circumstances would be to push to the nearest telephone office and ring up Police Headquarters, which would then ring up the police station nearest to the scene. It needs no words to describe just how long that would take, or what might happen in the interval.

Years ago, before ambulances were in vogue, or the present few patrol wagons had been put in use, it was the practice to stop a passing wagon or use a push cart whenever a rebellious man or woman was put under arrest, and drive or wheel the prisoner to the court or to the station-house.

It was no uncommon occurrence then to see a drunken woman on a hand-cart, held down by a couple of bluecoats, while another held the "shafts," and wheeled her along, while a crowd of children, boys and girls, followed, thinking it rare fun. Such practices are now considered obsolete. But are they any more than the "silly" spectacle presented to-day?

How often can sights much worse and more degrading be witnessed in dozens of sections of New York at the present time. Two hours spent in the Tombs Police Court, in Jefferson Market or in Essex Market Court, on any morning, will more than satisfy the most sceptical that a change is imperative and must be made at once.

Shrieking men and women, their arms twisted by policemen and wrung behind their backs, are led into the halls of justice. Outside is the "stretch" upon which he or she has been carried and paraded through the streets, men, women and children watching the spectacle; the children laughing or throwing mud, following to the very steps of the court-house, and angry because they are not allowed inside to see the prisoner's antics.

Again, how often have policemen been compelled to stand for half an hour or more on a crowded thoroughfare, or in a big tenement district, struggling with a prisoner on the verge of delirium tremens, with his face scratched and uniform torn, before the "stretch" arrives? How often, also, are they compelled even to drag their prisoners through the streets, actually drag them through muddy thoroughfares, along the sidewalks, sometimes several blocks, amid the jeers of the onlookers?

These scenes have been witnessed by nearly everybody. They can be seen almost any day in the week—an investigation of the records of the Police Department will show it, or the record of the Police Courts. In fact, they have become so common that newspapers have ceased to publish anything of such occurrences unless they are surrounded by unusually dramatic incidents.

That the effect of such scenes upon the youth of the city is debasing in the extreme must at once be apparent, but there are other features to the present obnoxious system that demand its replacement to the rear.

Scores of innocent men, it is well known, have been arrested even during the present year. They have been taken from their offices, or from their own doors, on horse-cars, or on the sidewalks and marched by a policeman through the streets to the station-house or to the court. Many have been forced to parade thus in their own neighborhood, among their acquaintances, who naturally conclude that a stain of some sort rests upon their characters. It is immaterial that they have been "honorably discharged." They have been seen under arrest, and while that intelligence flies like fire among flax, few take the trouble to inquire about the disposition of the case.

What a simple remedy for all these evils is in a proper patrol wagon service. Then on making an arrest an officer could at once telephone his precinct station and in a minute or so the wagon would arrive and convey the prisoner to station or court-house.

Under the laws of the State every citizen is a policeman, and in fact is guilty of a misdemeanor if he does not act as such in cases of emergency. It is safe to say that not even the hardest criminal is willing to stand idly by and see a murder committed. Under the present condition, however, if he is fearful of his own life, he can do nothing.

If there was a signal station on every corner, as there ought to be, a telephone, or something which every one could use—not a telephone of which a policeman alone holds the key, to tell his superior—that he is alive and in good health—but something which every citizen could handle, how easy it would all be.

It might be argued that false alarms would be turned in. That argument has been made before and proved fallacious. Mail boxes are now on nearly every block, and on top of each box mail matter is piled high every day. How often is any of it stolen?

There are lots of fire boxes in the city at present by which any one can send in an alarm. Yet the number of false alarms sent in is insignificant beside the good which is accomplished.

Two days ago an incident occurred which, however trivial in itself, demonstrated the absolute necessity of a signal system as well as the patrol wagon service. The fire alarm bell rang from the Central Railroad's grain elevator, Sixth street and North River, was attacked by some discharged employees. He drew a pistol and fired at the men, and later some arrests were made.

There was every indication there of a riot. Twenty-one men had been discharged, and all were inclined to be ugly. The excitement lasted over an hour, or longer enough for the elevator to have been fired and many lives lost.

The nearest police station was at Sixty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, so that a good half-hour would be lost in sending a messenger there and coming back with the reserves on foot. Fortunately there was a telephone in the elevator headquarters. Captain Doherty was sent up or a run to take charge of the police forces and suppress the "riot." Word was also sent to the station-house and Capt. Smith with half a dozen men hurried to the scene.

Order had been restored, however, by that time, and a policeman, stationed nearly two blocks away, had made the arrests. What would have happened, however, had the men really broken out in a riot, and without a signal system or a patrol wagon, at hand, it is disagreeable even to conjecture.

Six years have been wasted in some manner in dealing with this pressing need. There is a demand for an immediate change on all sides. The public wants it and the public wants it. Humanity demands it. The safety of the city requires it. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must act and act promptly. This old, obsolete system must go.

The Police Board has now in its possession \$100,000. The Commissioners have had it for nearly six years. Why do they not do something? It is not that they are not of police. The public wants something which every man or woman can use in the way of signalling the police. It wants patrol wagons, which will prevent the present degrading spectacle of seeing men and women dragged through the streets.

Comptroller Myers is in favor of a system. He told an "Evening World" reporter that he was in favor of the system that would benefit the Police Department and the city.

"But what are we going to do," he said, "six years ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted the Police Commissioners \$100,000, and promised them more if they would decide upon the best system, and let us see what the best system is. I understand they proposed to do. I understand they have been quarrelling among themselves ever since. They came here again this year asking \$200,000, although they had not expended the \$100,000 we gave them. I agree with 'The Evening World' that we ought to have the best system in the world right here in this city."

MELLO OUT TO FIGHT.
Insurgent Admiral Said to Have Left the Rio Harbor.

A HORROR IN ITALY.
Thirty-five Lives Reported Lost in a Railway Wreck.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE PROTECTIONISTS.

LAST EDITION
BIG DEAL IN
CITY HORSES.

Nearly \$30,000 of Public Money "Wasted" in Five Months.

STREET-CLEANING FRAUDS.

Horses Worth \$36,000 Sold to the City of New York for Over \$65,000.

WHO WAS IN ON THE DIVVY?

One Reason the Department Has Given the City Poor Service.

Two months ago, soon after Street-Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews took office as successor to Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, he made an official report to Mayor Gilroy. In this report, which was based upon the work of the Brennan administration, Commissioner Andrews complained that the Department needed more men and more money in order to keep the streets clean.

For many years the Street-Cleaning Department has absorbed large sums of public money, for which citizens claim the city has had no adequate return. It has been the rule in past years that the larger the appropriation, the more imperfect the work, and the poorer the service of the Department.

In his report to the Mayor, Sept. 15 last, Commissioner Andrews says the appropriation for carting ashes and sweepings for 1892 was \$26,825, and that the actual cost was \$48,754, making a deficiency of about \$22,000. There is also a deficiency of \$46,000 in the "final disposition" branch of the Street-Cleaning Department, and like deficiencies in other branches.

Commissioner Andrews, having only assumed his office as a successor to Commissioner Brennan, did not go into minute details with which he was unfamiliar, and in his report, therefore, gave no direct causes of the deficiencies in the Department and the excess expenditure.

Within the past few days a reporter for "The Evening World" has been looking into these little details, and has discovered some startling facts in connection with the Street-Cleaning Department under Commissioner Brennan's administration, particularly as to the expenditure of money for supplies.

The purchase of horses for use in the Department during the period from March 1, 1892, to July 13, covering five months, has been made in the most reckless and extravagant manner, and the waste of money in this particular will explain to a great extent the cause of the cash deficiency in at least one of the departments of the Street-Cleaning Bureau.

The purchase of supplies for the street-cleaning branch of the municipal government, which supplies include horses, carts, harness, feed, sweepers, scrapers and other machinery, is largely made through the instrumentality of Mr. Croker and Mayor Gilroy.

The firms who furnish these supplies are generally regarded as political favorites. Contracts are not let to the lowest bidder, nor are the purchases of supplies divided among different firms who are specialists in any particular line.

For instance, the firm of Fiss & Doerr, horse dealers, at 147, 149 and 151 East Twenty-fourth street, has supplied the Street-Cleaning Department with all the ash-cart horses bought by the city since March 1 of this year. Horses have been purchased from no other firm, and, indeed, no other firms have been asked to sell horses to the city. They are generally conceded among horse dealers that Fiss & Doerr are political gentlemen favored by Messrs. Croker and Gilroy.

Messrs. Fiss & Doerr have received some large orders from city officials or others who have the power to expend the city's money.

From March 1, 1892, to July 13, 1893, covering a period of five months, they have sold to the city of New York no less than 200 horses for ash-cart purposes in the Street-Cleaning Department. The price paid to Messrs. Fiss & Doerr for 36 head of ash-cart horses was \$29 per head, even money all around, with no change in price when condition, weight or age of the horses was taken into consideration.

In plain figures Fiss & Doerr have sold the City of New York \$58,000 worth of ash-carts.

Their sales continue to sell horses to the Department at the same figures.

At the Comptroller's office an "Evening

DESTROYER NEARLY READY.
She Will Probably Sail for Brazil by Next Sunday.

It will be but a matter of a very few days, now, when the Ericsson torpedo boat Destroyer, which Charles B. Elliot & Co. have purchased for the Brazilian Government, will be ready to leave these waters for Rio Janeiro.

Elliot & Co. are negotiating with several parties for the services of a steamer to tow the Destroyer to Brazil. They have three or four steamers in mind and have not made a selection as yet, owing to the fact that a price much too high is asked. They are now playing the different prospective sellers against each other and when the figures are reduced sufficiently the choice of the towing steamer will be made.

It is expected that the Destroyer will get away not later than Sunday next, and will probably be given a trial spin down the bay to-morrow or Friday.

PHELAN SUED FOR DIVORCE.
His Wife Says He Is Living with Annie Harrison.

Mrs. Catharine Phelan, of 116 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, to-day asked Justice Smith for a divorce from her husband, Frank M. Phelan.

The Phelans were married Dec. 16, 1874. They have two children, May, 1891. They have no children. Mrs. Phelan says her husband is a traveling salesman, who makes \$3,500 a year. She also says that he has \$2,000 in bank.

She names one Annie Harrison as co-respondent, and says that Phelan is now living with her. She says she has left him in 1891 and took about \$7,000 of his money with her. He says she went to California.

He says that subsequently she returned to him, and that he has been left in the Williamsburg Savings Bank to defend her from the money coming to him.

Justice Smith took the papers.

TO-MORROW'S GREAT GAME.
Yale and Princeton Will Meet Promptly at 2 O'Clock.

The University Athletic Club Committee having in charge the Yale-Princeton football game to-morrow afternoon announced that the game will begin at 2 o'clock sharp. The gates will be open at 12 o'clock.

It is added that those going by the L road may take both ways to avoid as much as possible confusion after the game is over.

There are also desires to make it known that in cases where persons have ordered tickets owing to the supposition of the former running out, the balance will be refunded as soon as the committee can get around it. The matter will be taken up after the game, and the committee reserves a little patience from those having money coming to them.

POSTAL CLERK ADMITS FRAUD.
He Had Used a Stamp of Postmaster Dayton's Name.

Richard Hanne, twenty-five, a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Post-Office, at a salary of \$60 a year, was held in \$200 bail by Commissioner Shields this morning. He was arrested last evening in Post-Office Station A, where he was attempting to pass a check that he had raised from \$1 to \$200.

There are charges against Hanne of forgery and fraud involving a multitude of offenses, covering a period of several months. He admits having had in his possession a stamp of Postmaster Dayton's signature, which he affixed to money orders that he had filled in himself.

He also admits raising a number of checks. Hanne has been for two years in the Post-Office.

NOT ON THE MAJESTIC.
Commodore Stanton Not a Passenger on the White Liner.

It was expected to-day that Commodore Stanton, U. S. N., who was relieved of his command on the battleship for duty, would be on the White Star liner Majestic, which arrived to-day. Several of his friends were at the dock but were disappointed. He was not on board.

A report, which could not be verified, was current to-day to the effect that Commodore Stanton had arrived in this city yesterday, on the Baltic, and had gone ashore to Washington.

Weather Forecast.
The forecast for the three hours ending at 3 P. M. Thursday is as follows: Fair, followed by increasing clouds, and rain on Thursday night; southerly wind, shifting to westerly by Thursday night.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy:

3 A. M., 41; 6 A. M., 40; 9 A. M., 41; 12 M., 42.

S NOBAGGED AND DRUGGED.
Hotel-Keeper Lovett, of Hackensack, Attacked Near His Home.

He Had \$5,000 Which the Thieves Were After.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 29.—John E. Lovett, of Main street, this place, owner of the Washington Mansion House Building and other valuable real estate, was found by his son, John E. Jr., near his barn about midnight in an unconscious condition. The young man gave the alarm, and Assistant Chief Van Hooroom was soon on the spot.

Drs. Knapp and White were quickly summoned, but could do much for the patient. They thought he had been drugged, but concluded that some strong drug had been administered as well. Mr. Lovett has not yet regained consciousness.

Investigation made by an "Evening World" reporter this morning showed that Mr. Lovett had perfected arrangements to purchase the Christie Hotel, on upper Main street, and expected to have \$5,000 in his possession last evening, with which to make the purchase. It is now claimed that some person was aware of this, and had Mr. Lovett drugged, with the intention of robbing him after he had been stupefied. Fortunately, however, Mr. Lovett did not have the money in his possession at the time, and there has been considerable rivalry over the expected purchase of the Christie Hotel. Many others contemplated buying the property, but they did not have enough money to pay down.

Mr. Lovett is a brother-in-law of County Clerk Samuel Taylor. The authorities are investigating the matter.

MARIE TEMPEST A WITNESS.
She Says Tenor Ling Was Not Incompetent.

Marie Tempest, the actress, was a witness before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, to-day in the action brought by Carrie Marks to have her marriage to Benjamin Marks annulled on the ground that she was compelled to enter into the marriage by threats.

The couple were married in September, 1892. She alleges that she had previously refused Marks offers of marriage, but that he got her partially intoxicated and threatened to kill both her and her mother if she did not marry him. Fearing Marks would carry out his threats, she married him.

THIRTEEN REPORTED DROWNED.
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—It is reported here that thirteen persons were drowned in the Missouri River, opposite Blair, last night, while trying to cross the river with cattle. Report has not been confirmed.

BRENNAN WHITEWASHED.
"Event & World's" Exposure Promptly Brings Out the Delayed Report.

"The Evening World's" exposure of Street-Cleaning Department bargains in horses had the effect of promptly bringing to light the long-delayed whitewashing report of the Street-Cleaning Department by the Commissioner of Accounts to-day.

The Commissioners find everything to praise and nothing to blame in "Big" Tom Brennan's management of the Department.

In the light of the facts contained in the exposure of the deal in city horses, the following passage from the report is interesting and instructive:

"We desire to commend," say the Commissioners, "the improved methods of obtaining bids for needed stock introduced by Mr. Brennan, as a result of which articles were bought cheaper by the Department. This consisted of inviting estimates from a dozen or more houses, thus creating a lively competition."

The Commissioners state that cart horses under Commissioner Beattie cost \$24.50; under Brennan, \$25; driving horses, \$25 under Beattie, as against \$37 under Brennan.

Mayor Gilroy said that as far as the article related to him it was incorrect. He did not know Messrs. Fiss & Doerr, and never asked any department to make purchases from any particular individual or firms.

WAS THERE A MURDER?
A Find of Bloody Clothing Excites Westwood, N. J.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Nov. 29.—This village was thrown into a state of great excitement about 7 o'clock this morning when William Wilkins, employed by Prosser & Bockert, ran into the railroad station and notified Agent Osterlund that he had found a lot of men's clothing scattered around near the railroad track just below Elm street crossing. The articles were two red flannel shirts, two pairs of red flannel drawers, two outing shirts, two jumpers, three pairs of socks, one hemstitched handkerchief and one nightshirt.

The handkerchief was saturated with blood, and there were also large blood stains on the nightshirt. The name of C. H. Bowen appeared on the nightshirt, which was cut in strips.

On one pair of drawers was the letter "X" on one of the undershirts were the letters "K. Z. J. street."

The clothes looked as if they had been lately worn. Some of them were clean and some appeared to have been worn after washing.

The whole matter is shrouded in mystery, but the people in Westwood are under the impression that a murder has been committed.

The clothes were taken in charge by Justice Ottigson, who will make an effort to solve the mystery.

No Injunction This Week.
The papers in the proceedings to restrain the Manhattan "L" company from constructing a third track on Ninth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, will probably not be ready for filing in court by the Corporation Counsel until Friday.

JUSTICE HAGGERTY SCORED.
Ordered Reported for Neglect of Official Duties.

Failed to Issue a Certificate of Conviction in Wm. Hall's Case.

Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning ordered County Clerk Culler to report Police Justice Hagerty, of Vanderbilt Avenue Court, to the General Term for neglect of official duty.

Monday last William Hall, of 76 Market street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to sixty days in jail by Justice Hagerty, on the charge of vagrancy.

Lawyer William J. Driscoll promptly secured a writ of habeas corpus for Hall's production in court this morning.

Justice Smith looked around for the certificate of conviction in Hall's case, but could not find it. There was no representative of the District-Attorney's office present and Justice Smith sent a clerk, Mr. Rice, to the office of the District-Attorney.

Assistant District-Attorney John P. Shorter then appeared in court, but did not produce the certificate of conviction.

Lawyer Driscoll presented to Justice Smith the affidavit of County Clerk Culler, to the effect that no certificate of conviction had been filed in Hall's case by Justice Hagerty.

Justice Smith then ordered the clerk to go to the office of the District-Attorney and get the certificate of conviction, and called attention to the statute which says that a Police Justice must immediately with the County Clerk a record of all peremptory commitments.

Hall was committed on Monday. The certificate was not on file this morning.

The General Term has the power to revoke the certificate, if they find the evidence warrants it.

THIEF WITH A BANK ACCOUNT.
Frank Lunder Caught with Some Plunder in Jersey City.

Frank Lunder, who says he has no home, was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning by Policeman Coyne, of the First Precinct, Jersey City, as a suspicious person.

Coyne saw Lunder at midnight in front of State Comptroller William C. Heppner's house, at Jersey avenue and Montgomery street. He shadowed him until 4 o'clock, when he saw him suddenly dive into the area of Mrs. Peasall's house, adjoining that of Mr. Heppner.

Lunder was carrying a large bundle. Then Coyne arrested him.

The bundle on being opened at the station-house was found to contain three gold-silver service trays, which had been stolen from the residence of Nathan W. Cullen on Friday night. Ex-Mayor Gilroy Cullen's house was also robbed the same night. The property was found to belong to Mr. Cullen.

Lunder is a better known to the police than New York's "Dorothy Frank," placed the goods in Mrs. Peasall's area and he was ready to take them away.

He was taken to the station-house, where when searched a bankbook showing that he had an account of \$1,500 in a New York Precinct was found in his possession.

Justice O'Donnell held him without bail for trial.

Schooner Lost—Schooner Safe.
(By Associated Press.)
CIATAM, Mass., Nov. 29.—A three-masted schooner is ashore on Common Point. Not a trace of her crew can be seen. The crew of the life-saving station has been sent out to search the beach.

SALERIE, Mass., Nov. 29.—The schooner Abraham Richardson, Capt. Wake, which left Rhode Island, and which was supposed to have been the vessel lost off Lynn yesterday, has arrived here safe.



Their Turkey looks very much like Crow.

STREET-CLEANING FRAUDS.

Horses Worth \$36,000 Sold to the City of New York for Over \$65,000.

WHO WAS IN ON THE DIVVY?

One Reason the Department Has Given the City Poor Service.

Two months ago, soon after Street-Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews took office as successor to Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, he made an official report to Mayor Gilroy. In this report, which was based upon the work of the Brennan administration, Commissioner Andrews complained that the Department needed more men and more money in order to keep the streets clean.

For many years the Street-Cleaning Department has absorbed large sums of public money, for which citizens claim the city has had no adequate return. It has been the rule in past years that the larger the appropriation, the more imperfect the work, and the poorer the service of the Department.

In his report to the Mayor, Sept. 15 last, Commissioner Andrews says the appropriation for carting ashes and sweepings for 1892 was \$26,825, and that the actual cost was \$48,754, making a deficiency of about \$22,000. There is also a deficiency of \$46,000 in the "final disposition" branch of the Street-Cleaning Department, and like deficiencies in other branches.

Commissioner Andrews, having only assumed his office as a successor to Commissioner Brennan, did not go into minute details with which he was unfamiliar, and in his report, therefore, gave no direct causes of the deficiencies in the Department and the excess expenditure.

Within the past few days a reporter for "The Evening World" has been looking into these little details, and has discovered some startling facts in connection with the Street-Cleaning Department under Commissioner Brennan's administration, particularly as to the expenditure of money for supplies.

The purchase of horses for use in the Department during the period from March 1, 1892, to July 13, covering five months, has been made in the most reckless and extravagant manner, and the waste of money in this particular will explain to a great extent the cause of the cash deficiency in at least one of the departments of the Street-Cleaning Bureau.

The purchase of supplies for the street-cleaning branch of the municipal government, which supplies include horses, carts, harness, feed, sweepers, scrapers and other machinery, is largely made through the instrumentality of Mr. Croker and Mayor Gilroy.

The firms who furnish these supplies are generally regarded as political favorites. Contracts are not let to the lowest bidder, nor are the purchases of supplies divided among different firms who are specialists in any particular line.

For instance, the firm of Fiss & Doerr, horse dealers, at 147, 149 and 151 East Twenty-fourth street, has supplied the Street-Cleaning Department with all the ash-cart horses bought by the city since March 1 of this year. Horses have been purchased from no other firm, and, indeed, no other firms have been asked to sell horses to the city. They are generally conceded among horse dealers that Fiss & Doerr are political gentlemen favored by Messrs. Croker and Gilroy.

Messrs. Fiss & Doerr have received some large orders from city officials or others who have the power to expend the city's money.

From March 1, 1892, to July 13, 1893, covering a period of five months, they have sold to the city of New York no less than 200 horses for ash-cart purposes in the Street-Cleaning Department. The price paid to Messrs. Fiss & Doerr for 36 head of ash-cart horses was \$29 per head, even money all around, with no change in price when condition, weight or age of the horses was taken into consideration.

In plain figures Fiss & Doerr have sold the City of New York \$58,000 worth of ash-carts.

Their sales continue to sell horses to the Department at the same figures.

At the Comptroller's office an "Evening